and swell the angry tides of polities, or who become pensioners upon the public purse, and are eternal candidates for office. That this is so, appears at every pensioners of polities of polities, or who become pensioners upon the public purse, and are eternal candidates for office. That this is so, appears at every provided to your pensioners of private houses to your pensioners of private houses to your pensioners upon the public purse, and are eternal candidates for office. That this is so, appears at every pensioners of private houses to your pensioners upon the public purse, and are eternal candidates for office. That this is so, appears at every provided to your pensioners upon the public purse, and are eternal candidates for office. That this is so, appears at every pensioners upon the public purse, and are eternal candidates for office. That this is so, appears at every provided to your pensioners upon the public purse, and are eternal candidates for office. The form the view-look to your builders of private houses, to your bricklayers, carpenters, cabinet makers, and others that are the links and joints of a good community, are they foreigners-not so: they are the men of our own country, whose parents, having realised the axiom that occupation, industry, and a specific trade, are the securities for moral and profitable society, have brought up guns, pistols—were suspended over our heads on the their children in those respective lines of industry. their children in those respective lines of industry. Look in the petry taverns, where the living poison to black and white stripes, were seated in a circle not far corrupt the soul, as well as to degrade the being, is poured out: look to all the temporary and nameless purstits which ingenuity and thirst for gain invent, to prick up from the appetites of the idle or the heedless liberality of the rich, and inquire who are the keepers of these places of temptation—the answer is not our countrymen. Turn then to your offices, and inquire who is the most zealous, the most untiring, the most constant, and the most successful applicants: the answer is, not your own countrymen, and so we give a strange example to the world of a nation whose tradesmen, mechanics, patriots, and statesmen, labor to encourage and support the useless people of strange lands. The remedy of this unnatural condition is in the hands of our own countrymen, and I trust that, however they may differ in party politics, they will unite in the effort to produce the great reform which concerns them, for their own sakes as individuals, as well as collectively as a nation.

For the Native American. "THIS IS MY OWN NATIVE LAND."

There is no individuality of national character in this country. Our customs, manners, and language are almost as diversified as there are nations on the face of the globe. A foreigner unconsciously placed upon our shores, and permitted to travel through the country, would be at a loss to determine to what nation we belonged. Such is not the case with any other country. All other countries have their distinctive properties by which they are recognized, and their citizens pride themselves upon the nationality of character, which proclaims their origin as soon as they are seen and heard. The reason, why we possess no characteristic traits as a nation, is very obvious. Our country is over-run by nations of other countries, who being suffered after a brief residence among us to enjoy all the rights of citizenship, condescendingly take the country into their custody, and endeavor to conform our morals and manners to the lessons they have learnt under the old, corrupt, and despotic governments of Europe. Our country, comparatively speaking, being a young country, the foreigners among us infer, our creation, they modestly volunteer to teach us the nature of our own political institutions, and by way of illustrating their doctrines appropriate to themselves every office of emolument they can seize upon, in order that we may behold a practical exemplification of the principles they would inculcate. They institute disadvantageous (not to say odious) comparisons between the old and new country as they are pleased to designate their native and adopted countries. In their opinion there is nothing in the new equal to what is to be found in the old country, and we never in their estimation will attain real civilization until we rival the old country. They teach us to believe that out literature is not worth cultivating; that the arts and sciences can never flourish among us; that our taste is harbarous, and our judgment ridiculously fallacious. In a word, that we are nothing that we should be, and that we never can be any thing, unless we borrow every thing from abroad. Is it then strange, when such opinions are constantly poured into the ears of our young men. that they should entertain explied notions of every thing that is foreign, and consider all things of domestic origin as perfectly valueless. Our children laugh at us when we talk to them of American literature; they contemptuously throw aside an American book as unworthy of perusal; they affect to sneer at the hare mention of the progress of the arts and sciences in the United States; and what is worse than all, they scoff at our morals as being puritanical, and they simplicity of our manners as scarcely more refined than awkwardness of the untutored savage. They enthusiastically extol foreign books, foreign customs, morals, and marners; and there is nothing foreign but pos-sesses a fuscination for them. This deep-rooted evil can only be extirpated by cherishing the principles of "the Native American Association." We must infuse a spirit of nationality among our native citizens. if we wish to hand down to posterity the free institutions we receive from our fathers. We must learn to lean on our own resources; to rely on our own energy and intelligence; to feel that we are a separate and

JERSEY.

inheritance purchased by the blood of our ancestors.

and that to the native citizens alone, is confided its fu-

ture destiny.

For the Native American. Mr. Editor, there are several Native American Superintendents of the different public buildings in this City, and I venture to say, that not one of them, has the independence to become a member of our association, or a subscriber to our paper. At the same time, by the yoke of bondage. Shame to that Native Amer-How many of you in these United States at this mo- which had carried so many things to proceed from so ment are experiencing the direful consequences of these gluts of foreigners into every branch of business, blighting your prospects, and rendering labour a mere drug in the market! how under these circumstances are you, that have families, to support them comfortably, and educate your children? These are momentuous considerations, and demand the attention of every American Mechanic. Come then let us move in solid column, in support of our own, and our Country's cause.

A Native Meccanic of the 3d ward.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE. Louisiana Avenue, Will be opened for one night only, on MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1837, For the purpose of an Amateur Exhibition, for the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum, and in solieiting the paronage of the public, it is hoped their object; which is one that should interest every citizen will insure succes, it richly merits. The pieces selected are Knowles' play of

WILLIAM TELL. the Hero of Switzerland.

Several SONGS between the pieces.

To couclude with the two last acts of Knowles' play of the WRECKER'S DAUGHTER.

Admission to the Box 50 cents, Gallery 50 cents, Pit 37 cents colored Gallery 25 cents. The best band the city affords will be in the Orchestra l'olice officers will preserve order. Doors open at 7 curtain will rise at 8.

I laid me down, enveloped in my cloak, in the shade of a fig tree, at a small distance from the fountain; and I contemplated a long time this scene of the olden day. Our horses were scattered about around us, their feet tettered, their Turkish saddles on their backs, their manes hanging down, the head lowered, and seeking the shade of their own flowing hair. Our arms-sabres, from us, and regarded us with vulture eyes. The women of Sephora, clothed exactly as the wives of Abraham and Isaac, with a blue tunic tied at the waist, and the capacious folds of another white one felling gracefully over the blue tunic, carried on their heads, which were covered with a blue turban, empty urns turned over on their sides, or brought them back full, sustaining them erect on their heads with their hands, like the Cariatides of the Acropolis, others, in the same eostume, washed at the fountain, and laughed among themselves whilst regarding us; others in fine, in richer robes, and the head covered with bandalettes of piastres and golden sequins, danced under a large grenadier tree, at some distance from the fountain and from us; their dance, soft and slow, was only a circular motion, accompanied from time to time with some steps, without art, but not devoid of grace. Woman not change in her that charm of beauty and leve which envelopes her, and which betrays her in all places; these Arabian women were not veiled, as all those were which we had seen up to that time in the East, and their features, although slightly tattooed, had a delicacy and a regularity which distinguished them from the Turkish race; they continued to dance and sing during the time our repose lasted, and did not appear offended by the attention which we paid to their dances, to their songs, and costume. We were told that they had met together to await the marriage presents which a young Arab had gone to buy at Nazareth for one of the girls of Sephora, his affianced bride. We met, in fact, the same day, the presents, they consisted of a sieve to sift the meal, and separate it from the bran, a piece of cotton, and a piece of richer

stuff to make a robe for the bride. On that day, impressions new and entirely different from those with which my travels had inspired me unil then, took their birth within me; I had travelled with he eyes, with the thought, and mind; I had not travelled with the soul and heart as when I thus touched the situation of the distressed is most materially allevialand of wonders-the land of Jehovah and Christ-the land, the names of which had been all a thousand times, ties and inhabitants of Amboy have exercised a beneisped with my infant lips, all the images of which had volence and humanity toward the unfortunate and defirst tinted my young and tender imagination—the land luded strangers, that is in the highest degree honorafrom whence the lessons and sweets of a religion, se- ble to them and to human nature. We rejoice in havcond soul of our soul, had flowed for me—I felt within ling been, in some degree, lastrumental in effecting myself as if something dead and cold had received life this very satisfactory investigation. To the gentlemen and warmth; I felt what is experienced on recognizing. amidst a thousand unknown and strange figures, the that we must necessarily be an ignorant people, and good kind souls! although they have forsaken the land wile; what is felt in leaving a street to enter a temple, of their nativity to seek a shelter under the government of something collected, sweet, intimate, tender, and consoling, which is not felt elsewhere. The temple, for me, was the land of the Bible and the Evangels, on which my first steps were now imprinted. I worshipped God, silently, in the recesses of my own thoughts. returned him thanks for having permitted me to live ong enough to fix my eyes even on the sanctuary of the Holy Land; and, from that day, during the remainder of my voyages in Judea, Galilee, and Palestine, the material poetical impressions which I received any idea that may have been created by this or other from the aspect and names of places, were mingled, journals, of remissness or inattention on the part of the for me, with a sentiment more alive with respect and tenderness as a reminiscence. My travels became often a prayer, and the two enthusiasms most natural to my soul-the enthusiasm of nature, and that of its counts published in the newspapers relative to the author-united almost every morning within me as fresh and living, as if so many tarnishing and drying immigrants lately landed at Perth Amboy, in New years had not trodden and retrodden them under in my bosom. I felt that I was yet a man, when appearing before the shadow of the God of my youth. On visit- obtain a decutation from the several benevolent socieing places consecrated by one of those mysterious events which have changed the face of the world, we experience something which resembles the impressions dersigned repaired to Perth Amboy, on Thursday, the of a traveller who ascends laboriously the course of 24th instant, and had interviews with the mayor of some vast river, like the Nile or Ganges, in order to discover and contemplate it at its hidden and unknown sources; it seemed to me also, whilst clambering up the last hill which separated me from Nazareth, th. I was to contemplate, at its mysterious source, that of the immigrants. The undersigned likewise visited wast and fruitful religion which, for two thousand the temporary hospital, to which Dr. Smith had the vast and fruitful religion which, for two thousand years, has made itself a bed in the universe from the heights of the mountains of Galilee, and has quenched the thirst of so many human generations with its pure and life giving waters. It was there the source, with in the hollow of this rock which I trampled under foot: this hill, the last platforms of which I was surmounting, had carried in its flanks the safety, the life, the light, the hope of the world; it was there, some short me, that the m births amidst them, in order to withdraw them, by his word and example, from the ocean of error and corruption in which the human race was on the point of bepeculiarly favored people; and above all, to know and ing submerged. It I considered the event as a philosopher, it was the starting point of the greatest event which has ever agitated the moral and political assert that this country is the land of our nativity, our world, an event, the reaction of which alone impresses a remnant of motion and life to the intellectual world. it was there that the greatest, the wisest, the most just, the most virtuous of mankind emerged from obscurity, from misery and ignorance; there, was his cradle; there, the theatre of his actions and of his affecting predictions; from thence he departed, whilst yet young, with some obscure and ignorant men, in whom he had impressed the confidence of his genius and the courage of his mission, to affront knowingly an order of ideas and things not strong enough to resist him. I know, in sentiment they are with us; but Sir, that bane but sufficiently so to cause his death; from thence, of liberty, (Foreign influence) has deterred them, of say, he had gone forth with confidence to conque this there can be no doubt, we have proof of their ap death, and obtain the universal empire of posterity; proval of the object of our association, and why are from thence christianity had flowed, an obscure source, proval of the object of our association, and why are from thence christianity had flowed, an obscure source, their names not to be found on our lists? Had the a drop of water unobserved in the bosom of the rocks fathers of our liberty have acted thus dastardly, to the of Nazareth, where two sparrows could not have end of their lives their necks would have been galled, quenched their thirst, which a sunbeam could have by the voke of bondage. Shame to that Native American that can now cruppe and succound while the Star ocean of soul has filled up all the depths of human spangled Banner is triumphantly waving over his head?" he must be truly, a "degenerate son." Felhead!" he must be truly, a "degenerate son." Fel- past, the present, and the future. Incredulens then to low Mechanics, let me exhort you by all that is dear the divinity of this event, my soul would have been

> weak and insensible a beginning.
>
> But to consider the mystery of christianity as christian, it was there, under that space of blue sky, at the bottom of this narrow and obscure valley, within the shade of this little hill, the old rocks of which seemed yet divided with the joyful motions they ex-perienced in giving birth to the infant word; it was there the destined and sacred spot of earth which God had chosen from all eternity as the place on which his truth, his justice, and his love incarnate in an infant God were to descend, it was there that the divine breath had descended, in due time, on a poor hut, the dwelling of humble labor, of simplicity of spirit and misfortune; it was there that it had animated, in the posom of an innocent and pure virgin, a something as sweet, tender, and merciful as herself; as suffering patient, and groaning as man; as powerful, as super natural, as wise, and as strong as a God. It was there that the God-man had passed through our ignorance our weakness, our labors, and our miseries during the obscure years of his hidden life; and that he hade in some respects, submitted to its privations, and tilled the earth before teaching mankind by his word heal ing him by his prodigies, and regenerating him by his death. It was there that heaven had opened, and had element. The launch was perfect, and created enthu- John Reed sent on earth its incarnate spirit, its thundering word to consume, even unto the end of time, iniquity and spectators that ever congregated on or about the river. sorrow, to test, as in a crucible, our virtues and vices, The Pennsylvania is undoubtedly the monarch of the and to illumine before God the sole and holy incense which is never to be extinguished, the incense of the

and my brow loaded with a thousand other thoughts wrights and nautical veterans of high repute, that owstill more oppressive, I perceived at my feet, in the bosom of a valley hollowed in the form of a basin, or a lake, the white and gracefully grouped houses of Na
"Big ships," have uniformly been unfortunate in still more oppressive, I perceived at my feet, in the

cubal form, were scattered about around these larger in the meridian of their naval greatness, never exceed-buildings, and alive with tumult and the motion of ed ninety gun-ships; and though first-rates, as they are life. All around the valley or basin of Nazareth, some termed, have been built in England and France, they tufts of ball thorny nopals, of fig trees stript of their autumnal leaves, and pomegranates with delicate leaves, and of a soft and yellow green, were sown here.

There is very little doubt but that the ancients occaand there by chance, giving freshness and grace to the sionally constructed vessels equal in magnitude to any landscape, like wild flowers around a village altar .- of the monsters of modern times. The recorded size God only knows what passed then in my heart; but of the Isis, built by Ptolemy Philopater or the cedar with a spontaneous motion, and as it were involuntary, ship of Sesostris, or the wonderful craft built by Ar-I found myself at the feet of my horse, on my knees in chimedes, by order of Hiero, contained sufficient wood the dust, on one of the blue and sandy rocks in the for the construction of fifty galleys. The curious classteep path which we were descending. I rested there sic may read a lengthy account of this leviathan in some moments in mute contemplation, when all the Athenaus' Feast of the sophists. This ship containthoughts of my life as a sceptic and christian were so ed beside the requisite arrangements, a magnificient crowded in my head, that it was impossible to recog-nize a solitary one. These words alone issued from crowded in my head, that it was impossible to recog-nize a solitary one. These words alone issued from my lips: Et verbum caro factum est, et h bitavit in nobis. I pronounced them with a sentiment sublime, profound, and grateful, which they embraced, and the place inspired them so naturally, that I was struck, on sent to Ptolemy of Egypt, who was much in want of marble table of the subterranean altar in the house of Mary and Joseph. Then reclining religiously my head towards the soil which had produced the Christ. I kissed it in silence, and moistened it with some tears of repentance, love, and hope, that land which has has been created graceful; manners and costumes can- seen so many shed, and which has seen so many dried up, beseeching of him a little truth and love.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS.

We insert the following, as taken by the National of which, whilst they do credit to the actors in the deed of benevolence, at the same time go far to prove how destitute and helpless are many of those duped emigrants who come to our land as an El Dorudor; and the propriety of sending them out of the country as soon and rapidly as possible.

We have great satisfaction in giving insertion to a communication on the subject of the immigran s at Amboy. It appears that a committee of gentlemen, lelonging to three of the foreign charitable societies in this city, visited that place on Thursday, and there made minute and personal inquiries into the state of the sufferers; and we are most happy to learn that the ted, and that the sick are convalescent. The authoriwho formed the committee the thanks of the community are due.

The question is often asked-Why does not the consul step forward and relieve those British subjects in distress? It should be known that the consul has no authority for doing so. The British Government does not authorize the application of succors to distressed subjects abroad, unless they have been thrown upon foreign shores "by shipwreck, or other accident,"-To extend indiscriminate relief to all who would demand it, would soon exhaust the treasury; the above limitation is, therefore, a necessary and preper one. We make this statement, for the purpose of removing

To the Public .- The sympathies of the citizens of New York having been greatly excited by several acstate of disease, destitution, and general distress of the Jersey, and numerous calls having been made for exact information on the subject, measures were taken to ties of this city, personally to visit Amboy, and to In consequence thereof, the un-21th instant, and had interviews with the mayor of that city, who is also President of the Board of Health, with Dr. Charles McKnight Smith the physician of that Board, and with several other highly respectable individuals, who had interrested themselves in behalf politeness to conduct one of them in his own carriage. The unfavorable accounts which had found their way o the eye and ear of the public, were found to be not

only exaggerations but misrepresentations. From the brig Rosebanks, only two passengers with smallpox were landed. They had been well attended, and both recovered.

From the ship Phæbe eighty invalids were landed, th ship fever, not one of whom, however, ha died. Nothing can speak more strongly than this fact, f the general attention they have received. There remain but twelve of them in the care of Dr. Smith, and they are convalescing. The few other immigrants, not more than six, who remain there, are only those retained to aid in attending the invalids.

Two children died on board the Phæbe, with small pox, on the passage from Liverpool. One woman, who had the disease at sea, recovered, and was landed. A female who landed ill, of ship fever, was confined shortly after. She left her bed imprudently, and died of exposure in three days. Her infant is alive, and charge on the city of Perth Amboy. Two other small children were left by this woman. Their father is alive with them, and is capable of providing for them, if he can obtain employment.

The undersigned were informed by the mayor, that the consignees of the Phobe have given bonds to the amount of three hundred dollars for each of thirty-six of these invalids; and that, when applied to by the overseer of the poor of Amboy, for an advance in eash for the benefit of the sick, those gentlemen paid him five hundred dollars for the purpose, part of which sum emains unexpended.

On asking the several gentlemen at Amboy, whom the undersigned visited, whether they stood in need of other assistance for the relief of the immigrants, they replied that they did not; but there were six of the immigrants who had not the pecuniary means of leaving the place in pursuit of occupation

The undersigned received most satisfactory assuran ces that all the invalids had been well provided for in food, and with clothing when necessary; and that Dr Smith's attention to them has been faithful and highly commendable. They have received pecuniary aid, food, clothing, visits and sympathy from several ladies F O J Smith and gentlemen resident at Amboy; to some of whom the undersigned are authorized to forward any donations in money, to enable the six destitute persons to remove to places where they may obtain employment. Hugh J Anderson

The undersigned cannot conclude without acknowledging the courtesy and frankness with which they were received by all with whom they communicated at Amboy.

ANTHONY BARCLAY, President St. George's Society. WM. H. MAXWELL, Vice Pres. St. Andrew's Soc. SAMUEL OSBORNE, Treasurer St. Patrick's Soc.

New York, Jug. 25, 1837.

From the Gentleman's Magazine for Aug. BIG SHIPS.

The Pennsylvania-The most perfect specimen of modern handicraft-has been safely committed to her sigstic delight in the minds of the largest body of seas; we have heard of larger craft-we have seen longer-but we doubt if it is in the power of man to frame altar to be re-established, the perfume of universal charity and truth.

As I indulged in these reflections, my head reclined,

lake, the white and gracefully grouped houses of Na-zareth on the two sides and at the bottom of this basin. their career; the huge monsters built to gratify the fan-

There is very little doubt but that the ancients occatemple of Venus, superb banqueting apartments with

Constantius built a vessel of sufficient capability to remove the largest of the obelisks that stood before the temple of the sun at Heliopolis, and weighed fifteen hundred tons. His father, Constantine, had removed two of the obelisks to Byzantium but frightened at the size of the third, had abandoned all idea of disturbing it. His son succeeded, and even transport ed the enormous block to Rome, and crected it in the circus of the Vatican, where it now stands. Besides the crank, unmanageable butthen of the obelisk, the vessel was filled up with eleven hundred and thirty-Intelligencer of 31st ult., from the Albion, the details eight tons of grain-making in all twenty-six hundred and thirty-eight tons, almost the burthen of the Pennsylvania. How this craft would have astonished Cicero, who mentions a ship of fifty-six tons as a vessel

of remarkable capacity,
After these ancient leviathans, the largest ships on record are the celebrated Santissima Trinidada, the pride of the Spanish navy, the French vessel, the gigantic Commerce de Marseilles, the English Great Harry, The Caledonia, and The Great Michael, whose warlike appurtenances are described as "basils, mynards, hagers, culverings, flings, falcons, double dogs and pesilent serpenters."-These wondrous specimens of naval architecture in the olden time, had prodigiously high bows and figuered sterns, immense beaks and solid castles at the stem, with towers at each side of the poop and gangways-looking like the turrets of a casteled chatean. The signal lantern on the poop of the Great Harry was on a level with the round tops, owing to the height of her extremities, and the sudden sinking in at midships. She had four masts actually round, and shaped like huge inverted cones. Gilt work, carving, gaudy streamers were prefusely scattered over her hull and rigging. She cost \$550,000 an enormous sum in those days, yet was not over one thousand tons burthen. She was burnt at Woolwich,

through the negligence of persons on board. Henry VIII., in the year 1512, built the "largest ship in the world." It was thus that the English denominated the Regent, yet sne did not exceed one thousand tons. She was burnt while engaging the great carrack of Brest; both ships were blown up, and sixteen hundred men destroyed. To replace the Regent, the king built a larger ship, and named it Henri, Grace de Dieu.

The East India Company, in the reign of James I built a ship of twelve hundred tons, and named it The Trades Increase. She was also considered the greatest ever built, and the Royal Family attended her launch. she was lost when returning home from a voyage to the Red Sea, and nearly all her crew were cast away. After this mishap, James himself built a vessel of fourteen hundred tons, and amounting sixty-four pieces of ordnance; he gave it to his son Henry, who named it after his own dignity, The Prince.

The unfortunate but gifted monarch, Eric XIV.; of Sweden, lost in a sea fight with the fleet of Frederick II., of Denmark his mammoth ship, which is described as having been of enormous bulk, and mounting two hundred pieces of brass cannon. The vessels of the enemy surrounded her and being difficult to manage, she was easily overpowered and set on fire. She is presumed to have been the largest man of-war that

ever was built. hundred and twenty guns, two of which, The Lord Howe, and The Waterloo, have never been in commis--The Lord Nelson, launched July 4, 1814, from the King's Yard, Woolwich, is the largest man-of-war in the service, but is something smaller than the Penn-

EXTRA SESSION OF THE 25th CONGRESS.

As a list of the members may prove interesting to our readers, we insert the following from the Alexandria Gazette.

LIST OF SENATORS.

Mes

| Messrs |
|----------------|
| Niles |
| Norvell |
| Roane, Va |
| Pierce, |
| Prentiss |
| Preston |
| Rives |
| Robbins |
| Robinson |
| Ruggles |
| Sevier |
| Smith, of Conn |
| Smith, of Inda |
| Southard |
| Spence |
| Strange |
| Switt |
| Talmadge |
| Tipton |
| Walker |
| Wall |
| Webster |
| White |
| Williams |
| Wright |
| |

Young

Edward Curtis

Ogden Hoffman

Obadiah Titus

Zadoc Pratt

Henry Vail

Albert Gallup

John I De Graff

David Russell

James B. Spencer

Arphaxed Loomis

Henry A Foster Abraham P Grant

Isaac H Bronson

John H Prentiss

Amasa J Parker

William Taylor Bennett Bicknell

Samuel Birdshall

Mark H Sibley

Timothy Childs

Wm H Noble

Hiram Grav

John C Clark Andrew D W Bruym

John Edwards

John Palmer

Governeur Kemble

Nathaniel Jones John C Brodhead

Robert M'Clellan

REPRESENTATIVES. Wm Slade Maine. Heman Allen George Evans John Fairfield Isaac Fletcher Horace Everett Timothy J Carter New York. Thomas B. Jackson Thomas Davee Ionathan Gilley Abraham Vanderveer C C Cambrelego Ely Moore

Nicholas

Joseph C Noves Samuel Cushman James Farington Charles G Atherton Joseph Weeks Jared W Williams Massachusetts. Richard Fletcher Stephen C Phillips Caleb Cushing Wm Parmenter Levi Lincoln George Grennell George N Briggs Wm B Calhoun Nathaniel B Borden John Q Adams Wm S Hastings Tillinghast Cranston Connecticut.

Isaac Toucev Elisha Haley Thos T Whittlesey

Richard P Marvin Millard Filmore Charles F Mitchell Jno P B Maxwell Wm Halstead Jas F Randolph

Chas G Stratton Thas Jones Yorke Pennsylvania. John Sergean George W Tolland Charles Naylor Edward Davies David Darlington Jacob Fry Jr Matthias Morris David W Wagener Edward B Hubley H A Muhlenberg Luthe: Reily Henry Logan Dan Sheffer Chas M'Clure Wm W Potter David Petriken Robert H Hammon Samuel W Morris Charles Ogle John Klingensmith Andrew Buchanan TM T McKennon Richard Biddle Wm Beatty Thomas Henry Arnold Plammer Delawar

John H Dennis James A Pearce J Y H Worthington Benj C Howard Wm C Johnson Francis Thomas Daniel Jenifer Virginia. Henry A Wise Francis Mallory John Robertson John Taliaferro R M T Hunter James Garland Walter Coles Geo C Dromgoole lames W Bouldin John M Patton lames M Mason

John J Milligan

IS Pennybacker Andrew Beirne Archibaid Steuart John W Jones obert Craig Geo W Hopkins loseph Johnson Wm S Morgan North Carolina Jesse A Fynum Edw D Stanley Charles Shepperd James McKay

M T Hawkins dmund Deberry Win Montgomer Aug H Shepperd Ab Rencher Henry Connor Lewis Williams S T Sawyer

H S Legare Waddy Thompson Francis W Pickens W K Clowney F H Elmore

John C Griffin R B Smith Jno Campbell John P Richardson Georgia. Thos Glascock J F Cleveland Seaton Grantland Chas E Haynes Hopkins Holsey Jabez Jackson Geo W Owens Geo W B Townes W C Dawson

Dixon H Lewis

Francis S Lyon J L Martin R Chapman ... Mississippi.
J F H Claiborne S H Gholson Louisiana. Henry Johnson Eleazer W Ripley Rice Garland Tennessee. Wm B Carter A A McClellan Jos Williams H L Turney Wm B Campbell John Bell A P Maury James K Polk Eben J Shields Richard Cheatham

John W Crocket C H Williams Kentucky Murray Edward Rumsey J R Underwood Sherrod Williams Jas Harlan John Calhoun John Pope Wm J Graves John White Richard Hawes R A Menefee John Chambers Wm W Southgate Archibald Yell

Albert G Harrison John Miller A W Snyder Zadoc Casey Wm L May Indiana. R Boone John Ewing Wm Graham George II Dunn James Rariden

Albert S White Alex Duncan Taylor Webster Patrick G Goode Thomas Corwin Thos L Hamer Cavalry Morris Wm K Bond J Ridgeway John Chaney Samson Mason J Alexander Jr Alex Harper D P Leadbetter Wm L Hunter John W Allen

Wm Herrod

South Carolina. Elisha Whittlesey A W Loomis Matthias Shepler Daniel Kilgore Michigan, E Crany

ENOCH TUCKER, Merchant Tailor, two doors east CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTING S, which have been selected with the utmost care, and can be recom been selected with the atmost care, are can be recommended as equal, if not superior, to any in the country.

The attention of the Public is particularly invited to a lot of French Cloths, a very desirable article, and generally esteemed on account of their durability of colour and beauty of finish. Members of Congress, atrangers, and citizens are requested to call and examine the above goods. Orders for clothing will be executed in the usual style of the establishment.

sept 2-5w ANE & TUCKER, MERCHANT TAILORS,
Adhenaum, a f w doors west of 44 street, Fennsylvania
Avenue, have just received a general supply of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, of a superior quality, selected with great care from among the best importing houses in the United States, all of which

they are now preparedto make to order in a very superio Members of Congress, strangers and citizens, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to spare no pains to give general satisfaction, and our prices shall be moderate.

Also, a general assortment of fancy articles for gentlemen's

wear.

One of the firm being agent to teach and sell Scott & Perkins' improved system of cutting, entitled the "Tailor's Master-piece," feels great confidence from his own success in using it, to recommend it in tailors in general.

Sept 9—6w

Sept 9-6w

FOR NALE.—The Brick House on F street, now in the occupation f Mr. John H. Houston, together with the large and beautiful to on which it is situated. There are attached to the Hou e a good brick kitchen and snoke-house. Mr. Houston will show the property to any person disposed to purchase. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

WM. BRENT. sept 2-1 m BUARDING HOUSE.—Mrs. CONNOR, on Pennsyl-

Etilot's buildings, can accommodate a mess of six or eight members of Congress. Her parlours and chambers have been fitted up in the best style, are suited either for single gentlement or families.

FOR SALE. - A LOT OF LAND, shout two miles and A half from the City containing about two miles and by the turnpike road, and through which the Baltimore and Washington Railroad passes. This piece of land is well calculated for an extensive and profitable market garden and for farming. In addition to its o her advantages, there is a chalybeate spring on it, which yields a copious supply of water. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

WM. BRENT sept 2—1m

T. H. BOWEN, Merchant Tailor, one door east of Brown's Hotel has just received his Fall assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he invites members of Congress, citizens, and strangers, to call and examine.
The above mentioned articles were selected in the best importing houses in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. ang 28-3t

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—The Cars for and from Baltimore depart acc

following arrangement.
FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
At a quarter before 10 o'clock A. M. and at a quarter after 5 o'clock P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE.
At 9 o'clock A. M. and at half past 5 o'clock P. M.

NATIVE AMERICAN HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.—The above establishment is on Pennsylvan a Avenne, near the Railroad, between 3d and 4½ streets, in Elliot's buildings. The house is large and airy, and is furnished in a neat style. The establishment is now open for the accommodation of those who will favor it with their custom. The proprietor pledges himself to give general satisfaction. The charges will be moderate

Boarding by the day, week, or year.

ISAAC BEERS.

ISAAC BEERS, aug. 26 3m

DR. M. L. WEEMS, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his office and residence, to the house over Mr. Slade's hardware store on Pennsylvania Avenue, east of 9th street. aug 19—3t* CUPPER, LEECHER AND BLEEDER.

Has on hand and will always keep alarge supply of the best Sweedish Leeches. He can be found at all hours at his residence on 9th street, three doors north of Pennaglyania Avenue, nearly opposite Gunton's Drug Store.

aug 26—y